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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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THE DAILY GAZETTE
GRAY'S CASE
Authorized Report.
TRIAL COMMENCED.
Some Testimony Offered.
CONSIDERABLE DEBATE.
Church Law Again.
THE DEPOSITIONS.
Shall They Be Received?
AN AFTERNOON'S CONTEST.
The Full Proceedings.

The Gray case has developed a new phase, and now the public are to have it presented fairly and daily as the investigation proceeds—which is the effect of a decision arrived at last evening in a conference between the parties brought about by the reportorial fraternity. In pursuance thereof we are herewith enabled to furnish our readers with notes taken by our reporter before the Committee, which will hereafter be supplemented daily with the testimony as it is given.

We left our friends, when we dropped our reportorial pencil last, engaged in the cheerful occupation of attending to the wants of the inner man. Two o'clock, the hour appointed for their reassembling, found them on time promptly and ready for business, Dr. Dempsey presiding.

Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Beaver Street M. E. Church, then led in prayer.

At the close of the devotions, Bro. Vannote, who is a Minister of the M. E. Church "off duty," and now engaged in the editorial department of the *Dispatch*, invaded the apartment and with paper and pencil proceeded to "note things," when suddenly he fell beneath the gaze of Dr. Dempsey and the result was a contempt. Bro. Vannote held his own for a time but was finally compelled to yield which he did gracefully—in view of the alternative that he would be ejected—and came under the ban "not to publish." He took the pledge.

The fifth member of the committee had not yet made his appearance, and Dr. Dempsey called upon Rev. S. M. Hickman a member of the old Committee to supply his place.

Mr. White objected.

Dr. Dempsey said he had designed to have as neutral a committee, and for any other preacher would act he would release Bro. Hickman.

Revs. Smith, Baker and Williams, were successively called upon, but declined with thanks.

Dr. Dempsey finally prevailed upon Rev. Mr. Leonard, of the Smithfield street Church to fill the vacancy, and all was serene.

During the calm was disturbed in a few moments when the names of the persons who were to be admitted were read, and Mr. Hopkins raised the word "friends" in relation to them.

Mr. White objected to that. He had not really friends, he only had "persons," as the object being to exclude as far as possible all of the other side. There were about thirty persons in attendance. The point was not settled.

THE BILL OF CHARGES

was now presented and read by the Secretary as follows:

PITTSBURGH, August 30, 1871.

Whereas charges are heretofore appended, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and constrained by our regard for the honor of the name of God, do hereby charge Rev. John A. Gray, late Pastor of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference with immoral conduct.

I. CHARGE—ADULTERY.

1. *Specification*—With Annie Littell, in the room of F. A. Marsch, in the building 64 Fourth avenue, city of Pittsburgh, on the 14th and 24th of May, 1870, on the 15th of October, 1870, and on several other days between the 1st of June, 1870 and the 1st of December, 1870.

II. CHARGE—LUSTFULNESS.

1. *Specification*—Familiarity and intimacy with Annie Littell, of unchaste intent, on the 14th of April and May, 1870, while she was a domestic in the employ of one of the members of his congregation, and while she was a member of his church, knowing her to be a woman of bad character.

2. *Specification*—Visiting Annie Littell at night, on several occasions at the room of F. A. Marsch, during the months of April and May, 1870, remaining alone with Littell, for several hours each time, for immoral purposes.

3. *Specification*—Frequently, from June to December, 1870, meeting at the room of F. A. Marsch a woman of suspicious character, and remaining alone with her for hours at a time, and in the same room, with the doors locked, for immoral purposes.

4. *Specification*—Making an intimate companion of F. A. Marsch, whom he well knew to be a man of bad and immoral character, and unfitness for that purpose of his intimacy being aided by the said Marsch in the accomplishment of his criminal purposes with Annie Littell.

III. CHARGE—DECEPTION AND FALSEHOOD.

1. *Specification*.—Recommending to Joseph Morne, F. A. Marsch as a person worthy of his confidence and proper for a situation in his store, when he knew that the said Marsch was a man of very bad character, of very criminal intimacy, and unworthy of confidence.

2. *Specification*.—Falsely stating that the object of his frequent visits to the room of said Marsch was for the purpose of studying the German language, when his real object was to meet there a woman of bad character.

3. *Specification*.—Endeavoring to screen his criminality in staying so long in the room of said March, on the night of May 20th, 1870, falsely representing that he had been there with his brother-in-law, who was intoxicated, to conceal the fact of his intoxication.

FOURTH CHARGE—INTEMPERATE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

1. *Specification*—Being under the influence of intoxicating liquors about midnight, on Wylie street, Pittsburgh, in company with F. A. Marsch, in or about May, 1870.

2 *Specification*—In July and August, 1870, at Fayette Springs, and at other places in Fayette county, frequenting the bar of the hotels there of intoxicating liquor, and buying and drinking the same at the bar of the hotel.

W. H. LITTELL,
G. N. HOBERSTEAD,
JOHN MOORHEAD,
H. D. COFFEY.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Dr. Dempsey, (to the accused)—What do you plead?

A.—Gray, (in a low tone)—Not guilty.

Dr. Dempsey—Proceed, Brother White.

Mr. White—Is this investigation to be conducted according to the rules of Conference.

Dr. Dempsey—It is.

Mr. White—Then I wish to ask privilege of reading a letter to the Committee, as an introductory to our testimony.

Dr. Dempsey—We've no objection. We shall, however, claim the same privilege.

Dr. Dempsey—It is not customary, but you can go ahead.

Mr. White having thus gained permission proceeded to tell the

STORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

"Mr. Gray came as the pastor of Christ M. E. Church, in March, 1869, and continued as pastor until March, 1871—two Conference years.

Annie Littell was a domestic at the Pittsburgh Female College, engaged in the dining room. She joined the church in 1869, until about the first of June, 1870. During the revival at Christ M. E. Church, in January and February, 1870, she joined the church. She was then a married woman, but not living with her husband.

Prof. March came to the city in December, 1869, from Ottawa, Illinois, and applied to Jos. Horne & Co., for a situation in their store. He was recommended to Mr. Horne by Rev. Mr. Gray, who said he knew him in Ottawa and could recommend him. He got the situation, and remained as book-keeper for a couple of hours or so when Mr. Gray came out and went toward his home. On the second night after they remained until about 9 o'clock at night, when Annie came out and Mr. Gray remained.

Toy and Frederick (who had also rooms in the building on Fourth avenue, sent Mr. Gray a note asking him to meet them at the Live Oak House. He did so. Mr. Gray had sent another note appointing the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association as the place. He didn't answer that. That evening they called at his house and told him what they thought and what they had seen. He was indifferent about it and had little to say. Then they told Mr. J. H. Ebbert, and subsequently Mr. Hopkins, Christ M. E. Church, on the matter, and these gentlemen told them to keep quiet and let things work awhile.

A few days afterward they were called upon by W. C. Moreland, a lawyer, and threatened with the Penitentiary for telling tales about a preacher. Moreland made an appointment to meet them at March's room, but subsequently by advice of their counsel they refused to go there, and a meeting was appointed at the office of A. M. Brown, Esq., Fifth avenue. At that meeting Mr. Gray, his counsel Moreland and several others were there. The whole matter was talked over, and it subsequently appears he is identified with that side. The day's proceedings are opened with a statement from Mr. White to the effect that Dr. Holmes had been referred to the day previous in connection with the "Connellsville affadavits," and that he was prepared to answer any questions in that connection.

Dr. Nesbit—I wish to say then, that when Dr. Holmes and I examined the Register at the Smith House at Connellsville, we found that Mr. Gray had been there for dinner on Monday and Tuesday, and registered in his own handwriting; the next day, Tuesday, for dinner, Anna Littell and March were there and their names also registered in one handwriting—different from that of Mr. Gray.

Mr. White—Is it her's or March's or that of the clerk at the hotel?

Dr. Nesbit—That I do not state.

Mr. White—I say then that the clerk made that register that Anna Littell was there the night before, and staid there all night, that Mr. Gray left in the morning.

Dr. Nesbit—But Bro. White the Register which is our only proof of it is being there at all does not so state. You make the assertion, but will you prove it?

Mr. White—Well, that is a fact. Dr. Holmes will make any further explanation you may desire.

Dr. Holmes said he had not expected to appear in the investigation of the case again—said on the 10th of July—until it come before Conference. He had come to-day decided because he and Mr. White had a slight difference of opinion as to the manner of conducting it. Mr. White desiring an open public trial, and he (Holmes) opposing that because it was not Methodistic usage. It had been said, however, that he (Holmes) had withdrawn from the case, which was not true. He had not and never would until the whole matter was fairly investigated and settled by Conference.

Mr. Hopkins asked why the gentleman was here, (as a witness or what.)

Dr. Holmes—I am endeavoring to explain. It is customary, I believe, in all courts to allow an explanation.

Dr. Dempsey—Is you counsel in this case?

Dr. Holmes—I am.

Dr. Dempsey—Then that is all that is needed. No further explanation is needed.

Dr. Holmes—Yes, sir, it is; I am in a false light and I wish to put myself right. I wish to deny that I ever withdrew from this case, but was only keeping aloof from it as before Conference. Because I thought different from Dr. Nesbit, and believed that Conference would have to finally decide this case.

Dr. Nesbit—I do differ slightly with your construction as you put it.

Dr. Dempsey—It is not a matter of information for a Methodist preacher to know that this case must finally be settled by conference. His committee only declined to sit because of that. This committee, in the event of a verdict of guilty, could only suspend, not expel.

Dr. Nesbit—Suppose a verdict of acquittal, or "no cause for action," what then?

Dr. Dempsey—It must still go to Conference.

Dr. Nesbit—Yes, *de facto*, but not this investigation over again.

Mr. Hopkins—How did you learn that fact, Doctor?

Ans.—Really I don't remember; I think through my office assistant, Miss Eliza Wisegarver.

Mr. Hopkins.—In what way did she refer to it?

Ans.—My recollection is that she scolded Annie Littell for not telling Mr. Gray she was a married woman.

Mr. Hopkins—Did she join Mr. Gray's church during the revival you speak of?

Ans.—Yes.

Mr. Hopkins.—What class did she belong to?

Ans.—All my impressions are that she belonged to his (Mr. Gray's) class.

Mr. White—Do you know what name she gave when she joined the church?

Ans.—No sir; my impression is she gave Annie Littell, as we never knew her by any other name.

Ans.—Do you know of a letter being brought to her by Mr. Gray this evening?

Ans.—Only by rumor.

Q.—Was Mr. Gray frequently at the college during his pastoral term there?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he in the habit of coming in frequently without any business?

A.—He was in the habit of coming into my office thus, but not into any other part of the building.

Q.—Was he very frequently in your office, and sometimes after church Sunday evening?

A.—He was frequently in my office. I don't remember his being there often on Sunday evening, but think he was sometimes.

Q.—[By Mr. White.] March at the college, occasionally as a visitor?

A.—Not to my personal knowledge. I only heard of it. It was the cause of some troubles—

Mr. White—Tnats enough.

Witness—I want to say—

Mr. White—I object to any further answer.

Witness—I thought you wanted the whole *truth*. Do you (to Dr. Dempsey) sustain that objection?

Dr. Dempsey—I think you've answered it.

Witness—Well.

Mr. Hopkins—I think a witness has a right to add an explanation.

Dr. Dempsey—Certainly, but not to be recorded.

Q.—Did you ever meet Mr. March in Mr. Gray's house?

A.—I met him once.

Q.—Did you ever meet him more than once there?

A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Gray speak of Mr. March in the way of approval?

Mr. Hopkins—Is that to sustain a charge?

Mr. White—Yes.

Mr. Hopkins—What charge?

Mr. White—Making a boom companion of Mr. March.

Dr. Nesbit—That's far fetched, crimes alleged.

Dr. Dempsey—Answer the question.

A.—Do not know that I ever heard him but once. He spoke of him as a good German scholar, but did not give his name.

Mr. Hopkins—But Mr. Gray meet Annie Littell in your office in the visits spoken of.

Dr. Dempsey—I think its proper.

Mr. White—(aside to Dr. Dempsey in answer to question of counsel)—Yes, sir, in other words. Then side remarks, do not become you.

A.—Never to my knowledge at any time in the office.

Q.—Did she ever meet him in the college.

A.—Not to my knowledge, or any place else but in the study. Since that time I have met once at Mr. Gray's house; please state when it was, and who was there.

A.—I went to see a general explanation. It was when I met Mr. and Mrs. Cheever, of Ottawa, Mrs. Pershing and I were invited to Gray's house to meet the bridal couple, prominent members of the church of Ottawa, Ill.; they are old friends of mine; Mr. March and wife were also invited. I went to the house in response to Mr. Hersling of Mr. March in the highest terms.

Q.—Will you state the cause of Miss Littell's leaving the College suddenly?

A.—Because she had broken a rule of the College in her conduct toward her boarding pupils and left to avoid threatened dismissal.

SAMUEL M. KIER,

was the next witness called. He was evidently surprised at the "call."

Q.—Do you know that the relations of Mr. Gray and Mr. March were, whether they were intimate or otherwise,

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever see Mr. March,

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where.

A.—First time I ever remember of seeing him was at the time when his testimony was taken, after the attempted trial in April last.

Q.—Did you ever near Mr. Frederick give a reason for remaining in the room that night as late when Toy and Frederick said he was there?

A.—I think he did state to me that the reason was that his brother-in-law he met at the depot or somewhere intoxicated and took him to the room. That, after he came to a little, they proceeded to search for some business in connection with his father-in-law's estate. He took him there because he did not want his wife to see him.

Q.—Did he say that his brother-in-law had staid in the room all night?

A.—I don't remember. My impression is that he did say so.

Q.—Did Mr. Gray say where his brother-in-law went the next morning?

A.—Don't remember.

B.—Did Mr. Gray say that the next morning his brother-in-law was so ashamed that he took the early cars and did not go to his (Gray's) house—or something to that effect?

A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did Mr. Gray when he first made the explanation in reference to his mother-in-law being in March's room, state that he was passing any business with him, or was that part of the explanation given afterwards. [The point is this—whether the investigation or he first talked to you, or was it afterwards).

A.—Don't remember of having any but the one conversation.

Q.—When did you hear of this Fourth avenue matter.

A.—I think the first word was at the time of the "Erie" investigation. I was on the Committee then.

Q.—Were you present at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on February 3, 1871—at the time when the Committee was appointed in the "Erie" matter.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you one of the Committee to investigate the Fourth avenue matter?

A.—I was one of the Committee to investigate the rumors against Mr. Gray.

Q.—Were you present when the Committee made their report to the Board of Trustees?

A.—I was.

Q.—Was the testimony taken by the Committee read by the Trustees?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you present at the Third Quarterly Conference in his second year, January, 1871?

A. I was.

Q.—Was Mr. Gray present? A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you know whether Mr. Gray had left the city in January, 1871? A. No, sir. I don't.

Q. Did you get a letter from Mr. Gray shortly after he left the city, in January, 1871? A. None that I remember of.

Q. Did you see a letter from Mr. Gray directed to Mr. March, from Buffalo, shortly after he (Gray) left? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see a letter of Mr. Gray's warmest and most intimate friends, were you not?

A.—I consider myself one of Mr. Gray's warm and particular friends all through.

Q.—Do you know when Mr. Gray's household things were packed and shipped to Buffalo?

Mr. Hopkins—I don't know what branch of crime that comes under. (Laughter.)

A. voice—Trover and conversion. (Laughter.)

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know by whom they were packed up?

A.—No, sir.

The investigation was here interrupted by Dr. Dempsey, who said that the hour of adjournment had come, five o'clock, and the Court would adjourn.

Some consultation followed among the counsels and it was agreed to adjourn until nine o'clock in the morning.

THE SECOND DAY.

The morning of the second day and half-past nine o'clock; a "new departure" has been taken, and the court transfers its head-quarters from the Trustees' room to the more capacious and comfortable Sunday School room; the attendance shows no falling off, a business like air seemingly to pervade the apartment. Rev. Dempsey's gavel figuratively "clothed with thunder," for he has just heard of the iniquity through which a part of the proceedings have become public. There are the mutterings of a rising storm, which is averted by the devotional exercises, led by Rev. M. L. Weekly.

Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes appears at the table assigned to the counsel for the prosecution and Rev. Dr. Leonard at that for the defense.

Dr. Dempsey—Gentlemen, I have to announce that I have appointed Marsch's room as the place of meeting his brother-in-law, and to remain to the question, "What was Annie Littell doing there," Marsch said, "I had her in an adjoining room waiting till they (Gray and Frederick called upon you and stated what they knew about Mr. Gray and his visits to the room of March and Annie Littell."

A.—As near as I can recollect it was sometime in June 1870.

Counsel—Did you go with Mr. Gray to see Mr. Frederick about it.

A.—Yes sir.

Counsel.—Do you know whether it was before or after the meeting of the parties at Lawyer Brown's office.

A.—I suppose it was before.

Counsel.—What explanation did Mr. Gray give you for remaining so long in the room of Mr. March, on the night of the 20th of May—that Toy and Frederick staid so long in the building.

A.—I don't know anything about it. (Laughter.) If you would let me tell it—

Mr. White—Answer the question.

A.—I can't recollect.

Counsel.—Did Mr Gray at any time say to you that the reason he remained so long that night in the room of March was, that he had met his brother-in-law at the depot intoxicated, and had taken him there to conceal the fact of his intoxication.

A.—I think I've heard Bro. Gray say that to me and others.

Mr. White—What others.

A.—I can't recollect. I have had many consultations were held that I can't tell.

Dr. Dempsey—Cross-examine.

Mr. Hopkins—I have nothing to ask him on cross-examination. We shall call him as a witness.

The Secretary then read the testimony to the witness.

Mr. Ebbert—That's right, but I would like to make an explanation of matters and things further. I laughed—

Mr. Hopkins—Will you call Bro Ebbert.

Mr. Ebbert—I want to make it here though as I am engaged in—

Dr. Dempsey—It will come up in the proper time.

DR. I. C. PERSHING

Was next called.

Q.—Was Annie Littell a domestic at the Pittsburgh Female College?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did she come and when did she leave?

A.—Don't know when she came; she left about June 1st, 1870—ran off—that is went suddenly.

Q.—How long was she at the College?

A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Was she at the College during the revivals in January and February, 1870?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was she there before January 1st, 1870?

A.—I think so; that's my impression.

Q.—What was her employment?

A.—Dining room girl.

Q.—Did you know of the time she was a married woman, and not living with her husband?

A.—I did not know for a good part of the time, but think I learned it just before she left or shortly after she left.

Mr. Hopkins—How did you learn that fact, Doctor?

Ans.—Really I don't remember; I think through my office assistant, Miss Eliza Wisegarver.

Mr. Hopkins.—In what way did she refer to it?

Ans.—My recollection is that she scolded Annie Littell for not telling Mr. Gray she was a married woman.

Mr. Hopkins—Did she join Mr. Gray's church during the revival you speak of?

Ans.—Yes.

Mr. Hopkins.—What class did she belong to?

Ans.—All my impressions are that she belonged to his (Mr. Gray's) class.

Mr. White—Do you authorize Smith to take this?

Dr. Nesbit—That makes no difference. The Presiding Elder can only appoint a witness to take the testimony. It is our custom.

Mr. White—We have a discipline I believe. We don't care for custom. We want the matter to come up properly. Did you authorize Bro. Smith to take this?

Dr. Dempsey—No, sir; I didn't know what was there. I told him to act as the preacher in charge to hear the testimony.

Mr. White—Then you gave him no orders to take this?

Dr. Dempsey—No, sir; not at all.

Mr. White—I only want the point thus settled.

He then read the paper as follows:

Transcript from Marsh's House, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., Monday, August 1st, 1870.

Time.	*Room.*	*Name.*	*Residence.*	
D.	15	John A. Gray,	Pittsburgh,	$2.00
"	9	W. R. Collar,	Dawson's St'n	.50
"	3	Isaac Cochran,	"	.50
"	4	Henry Stickler,	"	.50
S.	10	H. L. Hunsaker,	Pittsburgh,	1.50
"	19	A. Wilson,	"	0.00
"	2	J. D. Ramsley,	"	1.50
D.	15	Wm. Baldwin,	"	1.00
B.	11	Mr. March,		3.50
S.		John McFarland,		6.00

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1870.

B.	77	Miss Annie Littell,	Pittsburgh	2.00

Note—This is a true and faithful transcript of the register of the Smith House for August 1st, 1870, and the first entry for August 2d, 1870.

C. A. HOLMES,
S. H. HICKMAN.

Dr. Nesbit then offered a paper to show that Gray's name was in one handwriting and March's name in another.

After some sparring between the counsel as to the relevancy of this testimony, it was allowed.

Mr. White—Then read the second paper from the packet as follows:

"I, Redding Bunting, testify and say that Rev. J. A. Gray came to my house about July 5th, and remained until about August 12th. He frequently rose early in the morning and took a walk with one of the young ladies here with him. He told me he was advised by his physician to drink whisky, as often as two or three times per day. Can't pretend to tell how often he drank—frequently took away with him half a pint of whisky when he went to his appointment, saying he could get more on the cars. Don't recollect anything else on the question of drinking."

EXAMINED BY HOLMES.

Have you any idea of the number of times per day he drank? A.—Two or three times, as far as I know.

Did he, during occasion any remarks among boarders and others? A.—Yes they used to speak of it here.

Did he drink at the bar? A.—(Objected to by defence.) A.—Yes.

Were these two or three times a day referred to at the bar? (Objected to.) A.—Yes sir.

State what you know of Mr. March being here?

He was here several times while Mr. Gray was here. That is about all I know about it. He seemed to be quite intimate?

Did you regard them as intimate? A.—They seemed to be like old acquaintance and particular friends.

Prosecution rests.

Cross examination.—Q. Have you a record of Mr. Gray on your register?

A. Seems I cant find it there.

Q. Where was your bar when Mr. G. was here?

A. Room opposite the main building, across the road.

Q. Is the room in which the bar is constantly open?

A. Not all the time, stands open part of the time.

Q. Is it usually locked?

A. Not in the day time.

Q. Are strangers and guests allowed to come in as they came and have access to it?

A. If there are a half dozen guests or boarders in here and I am called out, I do not order them out.

Q. Would you ever give Mr. Gray any liquor your self?

A. Yes sir.

In what form?

A. I set down the bottle and and let him help himself as I did others.

Q. Did Mr. G. drink to excess?

A. I do not think I ever seen him under the influence of liquor.

Q. Did his drinking always take place at the bar?

A. So far as I know, it did.

Signed by witness, Redding Bunting.

The testimony was taken July 11th, A. M., in presence of C. A. Holmes, counsel for prosecutor, and S. H. Nesbit, counsel for Rev. Mr. Gray.

C. E. CASTLE,
Pastor M. E. Church,
Uniontown, Fayette County.

Mr. JOHN H. EBBERT was then called. He was sitting in the audience and seemed much surprised to be put on the stand, remarking so as he came up. His testimony is as follows:

Counsel—State what time it was when Toy and Frederick called upon you and stated what they knew about Mr. Gray and his visits to the room of March and Annie Littell?

A.—As near as I can recollect it was sometime in June 1870.

Counsel—Did you go with Mr. Gray to see Mr. Frederick about it.

A.—Yes sir.

Counsel.—Do you know whether it was before or after the meeting of the parties at Lawyer Brown's office.

A.—I suppose it was before.

Counsel.—What explanation did Mr. Gray give you for remaining so long in the room of Mr. March, on the night of the 20th of May—that Toy and Frederick staid so long in the building.

A.—I don't know anything about it. (Laughter.) If you would let me tell it—

Mr. White—Answer the question.

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Ans.—Yes.

Mr. Hopkins.—What class did she belong to?

Ans.—All my impressions are that she belonged to his (Mr. Gray's) class.

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Dr. Dempsey—No, sir; not at all.

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Time.	*Room.*	*Name.*	*Residence.*	
D.	15	John A. Gray,	Pittsburgh,	$2.00
"	9	W. R. Collar,	Dawson's St'n	.50
"	3	Isaac Cochran,	"	.50
"	4	Henry Stickler,	"	.50
S.	10	H. L. Hunsaker,	Pittsburgh,	1.50
"	19	A. Wilson,	"	0.00
"	2	J. D. Ramsley,	"	1.50
D.	15	Wm. Baldwin,	"	1.00
B.	11	Mr. March.		3.50
S.		John McFarland,		6.00

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1870.

B.	77	Miss Annie Littell,	Pittsburgh	2.00

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Mr. White—Then read the second paper from the packet as follows:

"I, Redding Bunting, testify and say that Rev. J. A. Gray came to my house about July 5th, and remained until about August 12th. He frequently rose early in the morning and took a walk with one of the young ladies here with him. He told me he was advised by his physician to drink whisky, as often as two or three times per day. Can't pretend to tell how often he drank—frequently took away with him half a pint of whisky when he went to his appointment, saying he could get more on the cars. Don't recollect anything else on the question of drinking."

EXAMINED BY HOLMES.

Have you any idea of the number of times per day he drank? A.—Two or three times, as far as I know.

Did he, during occasion any remarks among boarders and others? A.—Yes they used to speak of it here.

Did he drink at the bar? A.—(Objected to by defence.) A.—Yes sir.

Were these two or three times a day referred to at the bar? (Objected to.) A.—Yes sir.

State what you know of Mr. March being here?

He was here several times while Mr. Gray was here. That is about all I know about it.

Did you regard them as intimate? A.—They seemed to be like old acquaintance and particular friends.

Prosecution rests.

Cross examination.—Q. Have you a record of Mr. Gray on your register?

A. Seems I cant find it there.

Q. Where was your bar when Mr. G. was here?

A. Room opposite the main building, across the road.

Q. Is the room in which the bar is constantly open?

A. Not all the time, stands open part of the time.

Q. Is it usually locked?

A. Not in the day time.

Q. Are strangers and guests allowed to come in as they came and have access to it?

A. If there are a half dozen guests or boarders in here and I am called out, I do not order them out.

Q. Would you ever give Mr. Gray any liquor your self?

A. Yes sir.

In what form?

A. I set down the bottle and and let him help himself as I did others.

Q. Did Mr. G. drink to excess?

A. I do not think I ever seen him under the influence of liquor.

Q. Did his drinking always take place at the bar?

A. So far as I know, it did.

Signed by witness, Redding Bunting.

The testimony was taken July 11th, A. M., in presence of C. A. Holmes, counsel for prosecutor, and S. H. Nesbit, counsel for Rev. Mr. Gray.

C. E. CASTLE,
Pastor M. E. Church,
Uniontown, Fayette County.

Mr. JOHN H. EBBERT was then called. He was sitting in the audience and seemed much surprised to be put on the stand, remarking so as he came up. His testimony is as follows:

Counsel—State what time it was when Toy and Frederick called upon you and stated what they knew about Mr. Gray and his visits to the room of March and Annie Littell?

A.—As near as I can recollect it was sometime in June 1870.

Counsel—Did you go with Mr. Gray to see Mr. Frederick about it.

A.—Yes sir.

Counsel.—Do you know whether it was before or after the meeting of the parties at Lawyer Brown's office.

A.—I suppose it was before.

Counsel.—What explanation did Mr. Gray give you for remaining so long in the room of Mr. March, on the night of the 20th of May—that Toy and Frederick staid so long in the building.

A.—I don't know anything about it. (Laughter.) If you would let me tell it—

Mr. White—Answer the question.

A.—I can't recollect.

Counsel.—Did Mr Gray at any time say to you that the reason he remained so long that night in the room of March was, that he had met his brother-in-law at the depot intoxicated, and had taken him there to conceal the fact of his intoxication.

A.—I think I've heard Bro. Gray say that to me and others.

Mr. White—What others.

A.—I can't recollect. I have had many consultations were held that I can't tell.

Dr. Dempsey—Cross-examine.

Mr. Hopkins—I have nothing to ask him on cross-examination. We shall call him as a witness.

The Secretary then read the testimony to the witness.

Mr. Ebbert—That's right, but I would like to make an explanation of matters and things further. I laughed—

Mr. Hopkins—Will you call Bro Ebbert.

Mr. Ebbert—I want to make it here though as I am engaged in—

Dr. Dempsey—It will come up in the proper time.

DR. I. C. PERSHING

Was next called.

Q.—Was Annie Littell a domestic at the Pittsburgh Female College?

A.—Yes.

Q.—When did she come and when did she leave?

A.—Don't know when she came; she left about June 1st, 1870—ran off—that is went suddenly.

Q.—How long was she at the College?

A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Was she at the College during the revivals in January and February, 1870?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was she there before January 1st, 1870?

A.—I think so; that's my impression.

Q.—What was her employment?

A.—Dining room girl.

Q.—Did you know of the time she was a married woman, and not living with her husband?

A.—I did not know for a good part of the time, but think I learned it just before she left or shortly after she left.

Mr. Hopkins—How did you learn that fact, Doctor?

Ans.—Really I don't remember; I think through my office assistant, Miss Eliza Wisegarver.

Mr. Hopkins.—In what way did she refer to it?

Ans.—My recollection is that she scolded Annie Littell for not telling Mr. Gray she was a married woman.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. HEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. E. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH HOLWORTH, JAMES McGUINNEGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95⅞

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

WHEN a coon is treed, he always shows his spite.

HAVE we muzzled the only Democratic daily at last.

LET us see ten thousand people in the Allegheny Diamond to-night.

THE country will thank us for proposing our Seventeenth Amendment.

WHEN a Democratic editor is cornered, he always calls bad names.

DEMOCRATIC editors ought to be more careful how they expose their "infamous conduct."

TURN OUT, Republicans and Democrats, to the meeting to-night in the Diamond, Allegheny.

IT was severe, but nevertheless true. If Democratic editors will expose themselves and tell tales out of school, we can't help it.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq., J. Vannote, Esq., A. M. Brown, Esq., J. M. W. Newlin, Esq., and Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, candidate for State Senate, will address the meeting this evening in Allegheny Diamond.

THE second Republican mass meeting of the campaign will be held to-night at the Allegheny Diamond. Eloquent speakers will be present to address the audience. Let there be a good attendance from this side of the river. Our friends in Allegheny always turn out in large numbers at these meetings.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal's* editorial page is like a kite, it has a great, light head and a tail made up of a string of little pieces; these little pieces are controlled by a man who is so spontaneously funny that he couldn't help making a joke at the funeral of his best friend; in fact, something very like that is proved by the following hit which he made at his friends, the Tammany thieves:

"It has been suggested that the taxpayers of New York ought to form a vigilance committee to hang some of the robbers of the city treasury. Unless their plunder were first taken from their pockets, it would be difficult to find a rope strong enough to hold them."

THE THREE OPPOSITION morning papers, *Post*, *Republikaner* and *Volksblatt* seem to be concentrating their energies upon the County Commissionership and the City Assembly Districts. The name of Dilworth seems to have the effect of putting them all into spasms of such extraordinary violence that they never seem to fully recover from the effects of one before another comes on. All three are working hard, too, to return a Democratic Legislature, if it were possible to believe what they say, they hope to succeed. The bard of Avon would seem to have had them in his mind's eye when he wrote "The miserable have no other medicine, but only hope."

THE *Volksblatt* yesterday held a little jubilee all to itself. The editor of that sheet would seem to be a merry, jolly gushing creature who takes advantage of every chance he finds to enjoy himself, in a rather extravagant manner. Yesterday he had found an article in a Republican cotemporary which asserted that "the Republicans are the friends of Temperance and the Democrats are not," and he was so tickled at this that he printed it twice, in italics, in his paper, and chirped and trilled and cackled over it in the most captivating style. Temperance in nothing, would seem to be the favorite adage of this gusher, and the one which he strives hardest to live up to, and it is but consistent in him to be pleased to find some authority for believing that the party of his choice is also that of intemperance.

THE Chicago *Tribune* calls the Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Spinner, the first in a list of twenty or thirty political dead beats who are traveling abroad at government expense. "Who is all the time negotiating a loan and never bringing the negotiation to a close, but filling up the gaps of his time by writing long winded letters which nobody reads." Now one would think that the fact that Mr. Spinner is now at home, in America, would be sufficient to deter the *Tribune* from making any such illtempered remarks, even if that gentleman's eminent and unceasing services and stern integrity can not shield him from malice. Nor does the fact that the loan is negotiated, and the other fact that Mr. Spinner was traveling at his own expense, have any effect upon a paper of which facts are a very insignificant component part.

OHIO has always been considered a sober, steady, reliable State, and we do not like to withdraw our confidence from where it has so long peacefully rested, but we should really, like to know what has come over the Buckeye State? It would seem that a crew of cranky, testy malicious demons, whose name is probably Legion, has been let loose in and about the Western Reserve. Spirits of thin air, but with tolerably developed muscles, horny hands and a taste for and some skill in photography, seem to glide about there in a most perplexing and destructive fashion. In Ashtabula these invisible artists have used window-pains as fitting material upon which to depict their skill and there show likenesses which are devilish in their expression, and which, for all we know to the contrary, may be intended as a sort of ocular evidence that those Scotch theologians are wrong, and there is a personal fiend. But these successors of Daguerre can hardly be accused of malice and the owners of the houses in which they have evinced their skill can congratulate themselves that they have to deal with gentler ghosts than those who now infest a dwelling in the little town of Harrisburg in the same State. There the goblins throw stones in showers every day, breaking glass and mortally wounding the courage of more than one citizen of that part of the great commonwealth of Ohio. Some of these stones are large, some small, some are wet, some dry, some cold as if from the icy cavern in which Dante has placed the ruler of the infernal regions, and some as hot as if expelled from some more orthodox place of torment. Then there were the Wooster ghosts who tore all of the clothes off of a family and broke all of their furniture; and there are other places as uncomfortably favored by these invisible interluationalists. Again we beg to inquire: What has come over the Buckeye State?

A REPUBLIC POSSIBLE.

Fears are entertained in England that Queen Victoria will not, much longer, be able to attend to the duties of the crown, and that through ill health she will be compelled to abdicate in favor of her son. The growing feeling of Republicanism there, may hasten the change, as it might in a few years from now, be much more difficult to induce the people of England to accept the prince for his Queen Mother, as a ruler. The death or abdication of Victoria is looked forward to by the wisest of England's statesmen with fear and trembling. The success of the French Republic, if assured and demonstrated by a few years of peace and plenty, will only add to these fears, and we do not hesitate to state our belief, that it is not at all improbable that Victoria may be England's last sovereign. The growing disposition of the working people to complain of the extravagance of royalty; the distaste they have lately manifested at its presence among them; the universal belief in the unfitness of the Prince of Wales to serve as their King, all point unerringly to this result. May the change, if made, be a peaceful one, and add to England's greatness and renown. May no Cromwell spring from the people, to strike before the time is ripe, and thus on the rebound of sentiment, lose all that has been gained. But that a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," if demanded by the masters of all sovereigns, may be quietly and properly instituted in England, is the earnest hope of all good Republicans everywhere. Should a convention of the people, not a conclave of a faction, "highly resolve" that the interests of the whole land demand a change in the form of government, then free America could stretch forth the hand, and bid them God speed in the good work. Until this is done no good citizen can fully sympathize with the efforts of Republicans in England. An attempt to accomplish their purpose in any other, than a peaceful way, will fail. England is stolid in its love of peace and order: frenzied mobs will not excite the masses of its people, and its education and cultivation will not permit them to join in any thing like a conspiracy against the crown. If the change shall ever be made, it will be done without bloodshed; it will be the work of the millions of voices of the bone and sinew of the land, the fathers and mothers quietly asserting their authority, as they point to the Republics of America.

FRANCE.

After all his misfortunes and reverses there appears to be a certain number of influential persons yet willing to ally themselves and their fortunes to the cause of Napoleon. This is not so strange either when we consider how tame the Government of the Thier's Republic is, when compared with the gorgeous fopperies and tinseled vanities of the Imperial *regime*. The Dundrearies, along with the shopkeepers, complain of the "dullness and stupidity" of the Assembly, and with longing eyes, yearn for the gay scenes of the past. The maudlin crowd of weak and silly sentimentalists, who disgust, while they appear to add to the fine array of royalty, are pining away for want of the old pleasures and parties, while the representatives of the princely houses of the Empire are willing to engage in any intrigue which promises the restoration of their titles and their incomes. France must always be burning or boiling, the sentiment of peace is not with her people, and horrid unrest disturbes them continually. It was a common and generally recognized truthful saying, whilst Napoleon occupied the throne, that something must be done soon to keep the people excited. If not a war, then a grand exposition, which would sufficiently satisfy the heart, while it tickled the vanity, and addled the brain. The Frenchman is never more happy than during the occurrence of something purely French, which will enable and compel him to lift his hat, and shout *Vive la France*. There is a magic in the sound of these words, there is a mystic spell which binds the Frenchman at their utterance, and he questions not whether the shout is caused by the totter of a throne, the defeat of an army, or the coronation of an Emperor. Like the magic shield of the old Italian Knights, which commanded the respect and reverence of its idolaters, whether in the hands of friend or foe, so this shout unites the voices of all Frenchmen, and is greeted at all times whether it proclaims victory, or defeat, an Empire or a Republic. We shall not be surprised to hear from time to time of intrigues, having for their purpose the displacement of the Republic, and the re-establishment of one or the other of the houses claiming the throne of France. The house which can successfully combine the army with a respectable number of Parisians, and can once start the national huzza of the mob in its interest, on the streets of Paris, will witness the downfall of the present Republic, and its own elevation, amidst the wild and frenzied shouts of the people, who will join the mesmeric throng and proclaim *Vive la France*.

MARTIAL LAW.

THE Democracy a little while ago were terribly outraged that the *power* to declare martial law had been placed in the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion, when civil law failed to preserve the peace. They fairly shrieked that their rights had been imperilled, and the liberties of the (Ku-Klux) people had been trampled under foot. They failed to notice that the rights of the Unionists had been trifled with, that scores of the people had been killed, and that a reign of terror existed in some portions of the South. They did not tell their people that this power had, wisely we think, been placed with the President during the recess of Congress, in order to put a stop to the inhuman butcheries, and other atrocities of these mid-night cowardly Ku-Klux. They did not let their ignorant dumb blind masses know that it had been done in the interest of peace, law and order; but howled in their dismal benighted organs that the "rights of the people" (to kill, maim and destroy virtue and innocence) had been impaired by the "Radical Congress." A party which depends upon such barefaced falsehoods for its arguments is unworthy the confidence of decent people; a press which is vile and corrupt enough to deceive its ignorant readers with such base trickery, proves itself willing to stoop to the vilest partisan work. What are the facts? Congress empowered the President to declare martial law whenever, in his judgment, the courts and regularly constituted civil officers were inadequate to preserve the peace and protect life and property. We admit that this was placing great power in the hands of the President; but who shall we trust, if we cannot trust him? How has he used this power? Has any one suffered; have any rights been disturbed; has there been a single use made of it? No. Then why all this Democratic clamor about their liberties being imperiled? It is the baldest deceit. The very announcement that the power to declare martial law, and thus seize Ku-Klux-ism by the throat, had been given to the President, prevented the necessity for its use. The effect upon the desperadoes was similar to the effect which would have been produced by the announcement that a Vigilance Committee had been organized, who would summarily deal with bad characters. Villains like these only commit their deeds of violence upon unarmed persons, and when they can do so with impunity. Their cowardly hearts would not dare permit them to attack an enemy on equal ground. They must have every advantage, and in the South, they had in addition, when arrested, juries made up of members of their "Klan," and of their own selection. They could therefore defy the laws, and the power of the courts. Under such a condition of affairs, we submit, was it not the manifest duty of the government to interfere on the side of law and order? No good citizen could suffer by it; but society would be protected.

We are glad to see that in North Carolina, much good has been accomplished, and through the well directed efforts of one fearless Judge (Bond) scores of Ku-Klux are being brought through swift justice, to punishment. Wherever and whenever the civil laws can be enforced there will be no necessity for, and no use made of martial law. Can any good citizen complain then, when the courts are powerless, and desperadoes make a district frantic with their diabolism, that we have the strong arm of our government to shelter and protect the weak and innocent?

"No rogue 'ere felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

What is to be Worn this Fall—Novelties in Dress—Children's Clothing.

[From the New York Standard.]

First, a word or two in regard to fabrics:

DIAGONALS.

There has been no style of cloth, with the exception of cheviots, manufactured expressly for summer wear, that has continued so popular as the diagonal. The demand for garments of this description has never been so great as at present. It is impossible to use shoddy in the manufacture of this fabric, and this adds, of course, to its popularity with all gentlemen. Then there are the Meltons, always *distingue*, and the Tricot, a fine, ribbed goods, very soft and genteel.

PANTALOONS

do not differ materially in shape from those worn during the summer. They are medium in size, with spring bottoms. Some radicals in style still adhere to the tight fitting garments, notwithstanding their condemnation by all gentlemen of taste. Striped materials take the lead, while plain goods are still in demand. The hair line cassimere, a very quiet and genteel fabric, is in active demand for fall wear.

VESTS,

for business and the street will be mostly double breasted. Opera and party vests are cut very low, fastened with one or, at most two, buttons, disclosing the whole immaculate shirt front. Business vests may match the pants or coat, according to the fancy of the wearer.

SHIRT FRONTS,

to be thoroughly *a la mode*, must be made with large plaits. A few are perfectly plain—with a broad band stitched up and down the front—to accommodate studs or buttons—though buttons are mostly obsolete. Gentlemen, whose pockets are not deep enough for diamond studs, wear no ornaments. The English collar, a cross between a stand-up and a turn-over, is decidedly the most stylish, although other shapes are admissible. There seems to be the same democratic element pervading the fashions for gentlemen that we have taken occasion to notice in regarding the toilettes of the ladies. There seems to be more regard for comfort and convenience than ever before. For instance, gentlemen, this fall and winter, in order to be "in town," don't wear large, roomy, entirely *comfortable* boots. Men with corns may have additons built on, and still not offend the presiding god. Very few boots are worn, laced and Congress gaiters almost entirely taking the place of the old fashioned bonze.

Such fashionables are very [illegible] want of the old pleasures and parties. They show that common sense is not always to be sacrificed to "unhealthy gentility," and that by and by the same opportunities will be afforded for the growth and comfort of the

PEDAL EXTREMITIES

as for the full development of the brain, lungs and muscles. We have always been about half right—we are now three quarters—with a fair prospect of a complete reign of common sense before long.

COATS.

The favorite coat is the Fleetwood. This buttons high with one button and is cut away in the skirt, very much like the New Market, whose successor it is. Coats fastened at the throat, with short rolls, and afford, for the first time in several years, an excellent protection for throats and lungs. The latest in

OVERCOATS

is something between a sack and a surtout, double breasted, with a wide back two pleats in the skirts, with side edges. These are cut from every variety of heavy material, dark colors being, however, the most fashionable.

NECK TIES.

The variety is endless, and woe betide the man who is unable to tell what shades are most becoming. There is so much prominence given to these neck trimmings at present that many gentlemen whose *tout ensemble* would be faultless spoil the whole by the addition of a sprawling bow of a prominent and unbecoming color. Let those who don't understand their own complexion give over the purchase of such articles to some little woman at home who does know. Our word on it, she is there somewhere, and will gladly undertake such a commission.

GREAT FIRE IN NEVADA.

At Pioche City—Six Persons Killed and Thirty-One Wounded.

(Hamilton (Sept. 15) Dispatch to the Gold Hill News.)

Pioche City was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 15th. The *Record* publishes the following: Last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the rear of La Grue's restaurant, which destroyed nearly all of Pioche. Loss between $200,000 and $300,000, on which there is scarcely a dollar of insurance. The fire was as nothing compared to the loss of killed and wounded. Felsenthall & Co. had 300 kegs of Dupont's powder in what was supposed to be a fire-proof cellar, and about 2 o'clock the whole mass exploded, killing six and wounding thirty-one persons. Several lesser magazines in the rear of the store exploded later. It is impossible to describer the terror and consternation which prevailed during and after the explosion. Men, women and children rushed about in all directions, seeking lost relatives and friends. By the explosion houses were thrown down and shattered and the cries of the wounded and dying were pitiful in the extreme. Following is a list of the dead and wounded, obtained up to 8 o'clock this morning: H. D. Beene, John Cullen, Harvey Rice, Jim Waters, Bartholomew Noonan, John Farley, Robert Watts, Archy Mulhern, John Dalken, Charles Williams, Miles Quillan, Wm. Ryan, Miss Gray, D. Nagle, French Charley, Wm. H. King, Rosie Stien, Phillip Richards, H. G. Talbert, Robert Shannon, D. Noonan, John Dougherty, Jr., Mrs. Henrohan, Mike Fay, A. Raney, Fred Haskin, Wm. Stevens Z. Hamilton, Thomas Kendall, Charles Schultze, W. G. Cotton and D. Sullivan, all of whom were either injured by falling rocks or burned; many of the wounded will die. There are many injured, but we are unable at present to give further particulars. Following are the killed: Jeremiah Kirby, James Agnew, John Sand, Wm. Dodds, Mike Sheenan, and one burned so that he cannot be recognized. The building in which the *Record* was printed was also burned, but the material was saved, a portion of the press, only, being slightly damaged.

How to See the Bottom of the Sea.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes as follows: "I once had occasion to examine the bottom of a mill pond. I constructed a float out of an inch plank, sufficient to buoy me up; through the centre of this float I cut a hole and placed a blanket over it, when I was enabled to clearly discover objects on the bottom. I am satisfied that where the water is sufficiently clear, this plan can be successfully used for searching for lost bodies and articles. I would suggest that this experiment be tried on the sea; for I am satisfied that in a ship like the Great Eastern, where an observatory could be placed on the bottom, with sufficient darkness, by the aid of gas lights we could gaze down into the depths of the sea, just as we now survey the starry heaven at midnight.

GENERALITIES.

ACCORDING to Mrs. Partington, on the 21st of September the sun crossed the Penobscot.

SINCE the Hospodar of Roumania went to that country he is said to have spent his entire private fortune, estimated at $1,000,000.

ONE of the houses in the Rue des Commine, destroyed during the reign of the Commune in Paris, is said to have belonged to Christine Nilsson.

THE *World* thus agreeably diversifies a time-honored joke: Notwithstanding that the Bohemian Diet is full, the adjoining country is Hung'ry.

THE King of Bavaria forbids any civil or military employe in his domain from joining the International or any industrial or political association whatever.

THE N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* pays a delicate compliment to its ancient enemy of the *Tribune* by saying, that if George Francis Train were dead Horace Greeley would be the greatest man in the country.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* says: Wall street, New York is often condemned for its gold ring, which may be a very rascally affair; but while that lasts no one can deny that it has "the ring of the true metal."

A BOSTON speculator, who recently bought a large lot of unimproved land, proceeded to erect a block of six houses on the wrong corner. The blunder was not discovered until the brick had been piled to the third story, when the owner demanded a double price. The houses are coming down.

THE Kingston (S. C.) *Star* says: "A negro child was badly injured, a short time since on the plantation of Dr. W. S. Boyd, near Salter's depot, by a pet pig. The mother of the child left it in charge of a nurse, and absenting herself the pig went into the house and eat off all the fingers on one hand of the child, one of its eyes and a part of its face."

A WRITER for the Detroit *Post* has just been to Ober Ammergau to see the Passion Play. The place was crowded with Americans and English. The correspondent, while there, roomed with Judas Iscariot, and "it was owing to his (Judas') influence that Americans have this year been forbidden to go behind the scenes and talk with the actresses."

A POTTSVILLE, PA., hen has hatched two eagles. The eggs were found by a men in the woods, who supposed them to be turkey eggs and placed them under his hen. The old hen was considerably suprised, for she spluttered about and trampled upon one of her rare progeny and killed it. The other will probably grow up and do well. Eagles sometimes carry of chickens, and it would be rather a joke if this specimen should some day gobble up the old hen which hatched it, and fly away with her.

IT is said that in New York City, recently, a quantity of human hair, silky, silver gray, and thirty inches long, was sold for $35 an ounce—nearly twice as much as gold will bring. One house in that city has imported six thousand pounds of hair since January, paying for it $100,000 in gold. They have at work on it one hundred girls; who earn from $12 to $18 a week; and yet they find the demand greater than the supply. Hair has advanced 25 per cent. in market value, and is likely to go up 25 per cent. more.

THE American fleet of whalers, it is reported, is being reduced continually, by the withdrawal of ships from the trade. One third of the whaling vessels belonging to Provincetown, Mass., it is stated, have been devoted to other occupations. The former large whaling fleet sailed out of Provincetown was gradually reduced so that only nineteen remained last year on the list. This year six vessels, comprising one brig and five schooners, were dropped from the roll. These vessels were chiefly engaged in whale fisheries on the Atlantic coast.

THERE was recently a heavy gale off the Florida coast, which wrecked and destroyed many vessels, and now from all parts of the coast, wreckers are swarming to the Eastern shore, plying their detestable vocation, loading themselves with the goods and merchandise cast on the beach and absconding with them. To so great an extent has this nefarious work been carried on that the agent of the Florida underwriters has called to his assistance the United States cavalry against the marauders, and every house on the coast will be watched for the purpose of recovering stolen goods.

THE cotton seed oil factories around New Orleans, it is reported, have been compelled to suspend operations for the season, the [illegible] of which has given out. The [illegible], however, is still used, has not been profitable. While refined cotton seed oil has been used principally to adulterate lard and sperm oils, and the large hog crop of 1870 put down the price of lard oil so low, that cotton seed oil was no longer in demand for purposes of adulteration. The value of the cotton seed cake and fuel has also been largely diminished by the decline in corn and other grains.

WILLIAM O'REILLY, a young man of twenty-one years, while descending by a rope from the steeple of a new church in Syracuse, on which he was at work, on Saturday afternoon, lost his hold. Falling ten or twelve feet, he struck a beard lying crosswise the tower, which broke in two; then down he went to the ground, some sixty feet. He struck upon a coil of rope, and was picked up senseless. It was subsequently ascertained that there were no bones broken, nor any material external injuries. He was suffering severely at evening, but the only danger apprehended was internal injuries that may yet develop.

MR. YOUNG, an American, who was lately sent to Africa, with the view of reaching, and, if possible, assisting Dr. Livingston, the well known African explorer, who was reported to be in a destitute state, has been heard from. Mr. Young was making forced marches into the Ujiji country, which he considers the quickest route to the point to which Dr. Livingston is supposed to have penetrated in his researches and efforts to discover the source of the Nile. The traveler has met with uniform kindness and hospitality from the natives, and hopes by their assistance to be enabled to reach Dr. Livingston very soon.

THE one problem of our architecture, which has been the opprobrium of builders—ventilation—has been, it would seem, substantially solved in Providence In one of the school buildings in that city a ventiduct or shaft, running from the cellar to and out of the roof, with openings into it or near the floor and the ceilings of the rooms, has given excellent satisfaction. In order to success, it is necessary to provide for a warm current of air from the cellar, which is furnished by a furnace or stove. There seems to be no reason why private houses should not be constructed with means for such ventilation as will be ample, and yet free from drafts.

THE Colorado (Texas) *Citizen*, of September 14th, says: "We regret to chronicle the killing of Mr. John D. Tooke by Sidney Dudley, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at Oakland. We learn that Mr. Dudley was intoxicated and was flourishing his pistol promiscuously through the crowd, when Mr. Tooke, being a particular friend of Dudley, undertook to take the pistol from him, and in endeavoring to do so Dudley deliberately shot him, from the effects of which he died on Monday last. Mr. Dudley had an examination before E. W. Jackson, J. P., at Content, on the 11th, and was sent to jail without bail. We learn that the accused has no relations in this country, had and no enmity to wards his victim before the killing took place."

AN ingenious physician of Paris—Renaudot by name—more than two hundred years ago obtained popularity by the innocent expedient of collecting information and then circulating news sheets among his patients, for their special delectation and amusement. But in asmuch as the seasons were not always sickly, and he found he had plenty of time on his hands, he was encouraged by his success to devote his attention more exclusively to the business of journalism, by providing the public at large with news; and accordingly, in 1631, he succeeded in obtaining for himself and family the sole privilege of publishing a newspaper called the *Gazette de France*. Such is the account of the origin of newspapers given by De Saint Foix.

THE Austin (Texas) *State Gazette* records a bloody tragedy which occurred near that city on the 12th inst. An old gentleman named Billingsly, some sixty-five years of age, was murdered, in his own field under circumstances of the most unprovoked and brutal character, by a negro. A mare belonging to the murderer got into the field of Billingsly, after turning her out, fastening up the gap to prevent her return. The wife of the negro, coming up soon after, found the mare, and wished to bring the animal back through the field, that way being a short cut to her home. Mr. B. refused this, and the negro woman threatened told her husband, adding that the mare had been cruelly beaten by Mr. B. The negro, after hearing his wife's story, loaded his gun (an Enfield rifle), went into the field, and shot Mr. B., tearing out his bowels. After the shot, which was a fatal one, the hellish brute walked up and beat his victim over the head with the breach of his musket. The negro delivered himself up, and is now in the Austin jail.

Gen. Robert Anderson.

An extract from a private letter received in Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, and dated "Hotel Byron, Pres Villeneuve, September 4, 1871, Lac de Geneve," is printed in the Elizabeth *Journal* as follows:

"Coming up the lake the other day I met General Anderson and his family. The General is on his last legs, or rather, he is not on his legs at all, since he has to be carried, and I, as an American, am ashamed to say, he is so poor that he cannot afford a servant to take care of him. His wife, who is perfectly devoted to him, is obliged to do everything. She has a family of four children, and they all live on his half pay. It strikes me that a man who stood by his Government as he did under peculiarly trying circumstances, deserves more from his Government than he gets. The idea that he should be so poor as to be forced to live (?) here, when the dearest wish of his heart is that he might, as he expressed it, "close his eyes in his own land," seems hard. He was peculiarly tried. With a Southern wife, the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in the South, Southern affiliations, and probably his family of Southern sentiment, he had indeed a hard task to perform when he did his duty as he did; and then to think that this Government and the people should allow his last days to be those of poverty and absolute want!—Well, it verifies the saying, 'Republics are ungrateful.'"

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The symptoms which usually precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease would be almost unknown. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like his, would soon get well:

DR. KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your couch medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies, and after the first dose of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1 50 per bottle, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth fold St. Clair streets.

Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY.

This is at least true of the old method of treating the long abused and much abused human body. It would [illegible] considered wise to put a patient to the torture in order to cure him of a disease in which pain is already undermining the energies of his system. True science ranges itself on the side of nature, and endeavors to assist her in her fight against disease. This is the province of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most approved tonic ever advertised in this country. It may be recommended as a fall medicine, par excellence; for it is in the fall that biliousness, dyspepsia and malarious fevers are especially prevalent. The frame, exhausted by the heats of summer, is relaxed and feeble at its close, and requires, we may say *demands* artificial assistance. Afford it this assistance in occasional doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the evils referred to may be escaped. Throughout the far west and on the steaming alluvial of the sun hern rivers, all the varieties of periodical fever are probably rife to-day. Had a course of Hostetter's Bitters been commenced by the sufferers a month ago, i. e., before the unhealthy season set in, seven-eighths of them would in all probability be in their usual health at the present time. So much for want of forecaste. So much for not keeping in the house, and using daily, the best safeguard against epidemic and endemic fevers.

As flocks of imposters and imitators are trying to follow in the wake of the great American remedy, therefore be sure that the article you buy is genuine and vermed by the proper trade marks. The true article can only be obtained in bottles. Beware of the spurious bitters sold by the gallon or in keg.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REFUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron Has induced many unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 65 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se23z61 PITTSBURGH.

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
AT $1.33⅓,
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Extra heavy—a great bargain.
At 10c., Ladies' Merino Hose.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Drawers.
At 37½c., Gents' Cal co Shirts.
At $2, Ladies' Felt Skirts, a great bargain.
At $2 and $2 25, Ladies' Square Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' and Children's Sacques, Scarfs, Roche and Woolen Shaw's, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens, Shirts, Skirts, Underwear, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes, Hosiery, Gloves, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.
Full Lines, All Grades, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
NOW OPEN.
New Lot of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices all the Very Lowest.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
se7:274
NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.
EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se6:76
All the Latest Styles
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Summer Wear.
FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIALTIES:
Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
se7:177,8
Wattles & Sheafer,
JEWELERS,
No. 101 Fifth Avenue,
Have prepared for the Fall Trade by laying in a large and elegant stock of every kind of goods in their line.
Watches, Chains, and Fine Jewelry In Great Variety.
Prices very low. Call and see us. se23
IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in fuel, and warranted to do as much work as any $70 or $80 SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for it does cost, it excels any small range extant.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The attention of wholesale buyers is especially called to the complete stock of Black and Colored Alpacas, Plain and Serge Plaids and 6-4 Soft Wool Plaids, Opera, Rob-Roy, Eastern and Country Flannels, White and Grey Blankets, Long and Square Shawls, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral Skirts.
Having bought all that is in the country of many of the above goods, merchants throughout the country will save expense and commission by making their purchases direct from
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
N. B.—A liberal discount will be given to Package Buyers.
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:236
115. 115.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Friuts, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
se26:a70
American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest In the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
ap22:p67
Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices,

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, with the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury to be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, inasmuch as they will to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new loan, bearing an average rate of 4⅝ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for saving from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	114¾	114¾
5-20—1862	115¾	115¾
" 1864	115¾	115¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	114¾	114¾
1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	111¾	111¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Erie	39¾	39¾
Reading	104	104
Lake Shore	86	86¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87½	87½
Rock Island	106½	106½
Chicago & N W	68¾	69
Do. Preferred	82½	82½
St. Paul, Common	58¾	58¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Wabash	41	41¾
Do. Preferred	65	65
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾	42¾
Pacific Mail	37	37
West. Union Telegraph	61¾	62
Adams Express	58½	58½
U. S. Express	50	50½

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Penna, Central	61¾	61¾
Canden & Amboy	124¾	125
Lehigh Valley R R	62	63
Oil Creek & Allegheny R. R	53½	53½
Reading R. R.	104½	104½
Lehigh Navigation	57	57¾
Phila. & Erie	32	32¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65 114¾
U. S. 6s 1881	118¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67 114¾
" S. 5-20s '62	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68 114¾
U. S. 5-20s 1864	115¾	10-40s 111¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	115¾	C. P. R. R. 101¾
U. S. 10-40s	111¾	Cy. Pacifics 114¾

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday refers to wheat as follows: Wheat advanced higher, but was tame at the advance. Liverpool was quoted 1@2c higher per 100 lbs., and New York was firmer, with an active export demand, which resulted in two or three direct orders for shipment. But the further advance in freights caused most of the shippers to hold back, and the large receipts made speculative buyers very wary, especially as our stock in store has increased 36,000 during the past week, giving us nearly 1,700,000 bu here very near the edge of winter. Still the market held up, possibly because the bulk of the operators were "long," and felt that they could not afford to let prices go down. But there are many who believe that prices must advance largely, as they anticipate a much greater European demand on the Northwest than heretofore, the crops of both California and France being reported deficient.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35c.

BROOM CORN—Is reported steady but unchanged; small sales at 5@6 cts, as to quality.

BUTTER—The market continues dull with liberal arrivals and a supply, particularly of the common and medium grades, largely in excess of the demand; we continue to quote prime to choice roll at 22@23.

CIDER—Is quiet and unchanged, and, while the receipts continue meagre, the supply seems to be fully up to the demand; we continue to quote at $5@7 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CHEESE—Is still reported firm at the recent sharp advance and late advices from the factories indicate that factors are as "bullish" as ever. We continue to quote prime to choice Goshen at 13¾@14; Factory, 13¾@13; Dairy, 11@12.

CEMENT—Louisville, $3.50@3.60 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY MEAT—Quiet and unchanged. Country Lard, 8½@9.

CANNED OIL—Is firmer with an upward tendency; we continue to quote at 22½@23 for standard brands, in a jobbing way.

CANNED FRUITS—There is considerable stir in Peaches in consequence of an advance—otherwise, the market although steady is unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of new crop Peaches at 10@12 for halves, 9@8 for quarters and 15@20 for peeled. New Southern apples, 4@5 cts. Blackberries, 12@14.

EGGS—Demand fair, market steady but prices are unchanged; about 100 cases sold at 23c with but few sales, as yet, above 23; the tendency, however, is upward, as the receipts are comparatively light and the stock is pretty well reduced.

FRUITS—Apples is steady demand and prices are unchanged; sales of 250 bbls at $2@3 per bbl for good to choice. Quinces quoted all the way from $2 to $7 per bbl, according to quality and condition. Grapes unchanged at 50@75 cts. Market almost bare of Peaches.

FLOUR—Is firm with a steady local trade, but there is no excitement, and we have no further change to make in quotations. We continue to quote good to choice spring extras at $5.00@5.50; choice Minnesota bakers' at $5.75@6.00—some dealers ask more and think that they will have to advance the price of choice Minnesota bakers' flour to $7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat continues very scarce and with a steady demand, the market strong and prices are still tending upward; good to prime red $1.30@1.35; amber, $1.30@1.32; white, $1.35@1.36. The mills are only making about 5 cts per bushel difference between red and white against 8@10 cts last year; this is in consequence of an increased supply of white. Oats imported freer and generally active, though as yet there has been no quotable advance; mixed, 42@43; prime white, 44@45. Corn is reported a shade easier under the influence of increased offerings, but there is no decline as yet. Shelled may be fairly quoted at 65@66 for mixed and 67@68 for yellow. Rye is quiet though firm at 85—there is very little offering at this figure; as yet we have heard of no cash sales above 80. There is a fair business doing in spring Barley, and quotations may be fairly given at 80@85; we can report a sale of 1,000 bush medium at 83.

GROCERIES—Coffees are still reported strong in the east, though quiet, the excitement which prevailed a few days since having pretty well subsided; importers, however, seem to have the market well under control, and with light stocks and reports of a short crop, the indications at present are that they will have no difficulty in keeping prices up, though any further advance is not generally anticipated. Sugars are steady but unchanged, and the same is true of syrups and molasses. Fishing are the only changes worthy of note.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 14; A, 13¾; B, 13; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¼. Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 12¾; Prime, 12¼; Fair, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10@11. Demarara, 12¾@12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, Yellow, 11¾; C, Dull, 11¼; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 18@19. Java, 25@28. Laguayra, 19@20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 23@32. Lower grades, 20@22.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 60. Durant's, 70. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@50. New Orleans Molasses, 60@65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 9¾.

Spices—Pepper, 22. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Ginger, No. 1 Jamaica, 21@30.

HONEY—Steady at 30@35 per lb.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8. Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HOPS—Quoted at 32½@33½ cts.

HAY—Continues firm and with an increased demand and moderate receipts, prices are tending upward; baled on wharf and track, may be fairly quoted at $22@30, for timothy prime.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is steady with a fair jobbing trade at $21@22 for Bran; $23@25 for Seconds; $25@26 for Middlings, and $29@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In good supply but unchanged; regular sales at $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is firmer, and we now quote, in a jobbing way, at 75 for No. 1.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 7½@7¾; sugar cured, 10@10½; ribbed sides, 8@8½; clear sides, 9; Breakfast Bacon, 11; sugar cured Hams, 15@17. Dried Beef, 13½; plain, 15 unwrapped. Lard—prime kettle, 9½@10 in tcs; 9½@9¾ in bbls. Mess Pork, $13@14¾.

POULTRY—Chickens in good supply and lower; quoted at 55@65 cts per pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There is rather more inquiry for Irish potatoes, and it may seem strange yet it is true, that this is now one of the cheapest markets in the country—it is asserted that prices are higher in nearly all of the western markets, and consequently this leads operators to expect better prices here. We continue to quote at 65@70 cts per bushel. Sweets in good supply and unchanged; Baltimore's at $2.50@3.00. Jersey, $3.50@4.00.

PEA NUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed quiet; we hear of an occasional sale at $7. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3.25@3.50. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 27, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts are again heavy, larger, if anything, than during the corresponding time last week; all the pens and chutes are full to overflowing, and we understand that with the number of cattle to be sold off in the December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, inasmuch as they will to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new loan, bearing an average rate of 4⅝ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for saving from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

se18:n78

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

HOME NEWS.

Official.

A special meeting of Councils will be held on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., at two o'clock P. M., to consider the Water Commission Ordinance. Councilmen will please take notice. SAMUEL B. COOPER, Messenger.

Notice.—Mr. J. B. Taylor, a very worthy gentleman, is authorized to canvass and deliver the GAZETTE in Allegheny city, north of the railroad bridge.

We bespeak the attention of our readers to the advertisement of one hundred and thirty-two quarter acre lots offered for sale on our first page. These lots offer advantages that can't be excelled as a safe investment.

The Law Invoked.—Suit was yesterday brought against the Penn Avenue Commission, before Mayor Brush, for maintaining a nuisance, by Stewart Clark. Something definite will be done probably on this matter.

Ministers, editors and pastors of the "Home for Aged Women," near Wilkinsburg, are invited to be present at the opening of that institution, to take place on Tuesday, October 3d, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Children not admitted unless accompanied by their parents. TSM

Bawdy House.—One Mary Bailly, who has for a long time conducted an establishment of questionable reputation on Hazel street, was yesterday brought before Alderman Lowry on a charge of keeping a bawdy house. The information in the case was made by a girl named Jenny Riley, a late border in the hotel de Bailly, who gave testimony at a hearing yesterday, sufficiently strong to warrant the magistrate in sending the case to Court. Bail in $800 was given by Miss Bailey, when she was released from custody. The same defendant was also required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Miss Riley, who alleged that the accused did slap her in the face.

Ayers Latin school.

The examination for September will take place to-morrow, Friday, Sept., 29, commencing at 9 A. M. Examining Committee—Rev. W. H. Stockenberg, A. S. Bell, Esq., Beverly Jones, Esq., Thos. D. Messler, Esq. Prizes to be given to the best scholars in Latin, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, and Spelling. Friends and patrons are cordially invited to attend.

How to Spend the Evenings.

To those desiring to spend the winter evenings in a profitable manner, we would say attend the evening classes at Duff's College, No. 57 Fifth avenue, and there obtain a knowledge of accounts, improve your penmanship, and perfect yourself in arithmetic. The evening classes commence Monday, October 2d, and continue in session during the winter months. The reputation of the Messrs. Duff as instructors of ability, and exceprience is such as to require no indorsement in this city.

Another Attempted Suicide.

A boy fifteen years of age attempted to commit suicide at the Home for the Destitute last evening. About seven o'clock he gave his knife to some one, saying that he was afraid he would hurt himself. He then went up to his room, and shortly after, a noise being heard, persons went up stairs and found that he had hung himself with a rope to the gas bracket. He was still living and being cut down, soon recovered. He stated that he had come from the West, and being without money and without friends, as well as depressed in spirits from an attack of fever and ague, had determined to put an end to his misery. The boy had been at the Home for several days. We could not learn his name.

Further of the Prize Fight.

Wm. McCloskey and Wm. McAdams, the alleged principals, and Ed. Phillips, stakeholder, in the late proposed prize fight, were before Alderman Strain yesterday for a hearing. Ed. Phillips, the alleged stakeholder, testified that the principals put up money and were to fight for it last Saturday. Wm. McAdams, one of the accused, was next called and interrogated by the Alderman concerning his knowledge of the affair, as relating to McCloskey and Phillips. The witness refused to answer, when the case adjourned till ten o'clock this morning, and the parties required to enter bail in $1,000 each for their appearance at that time.

In Trouble.

Maggie Baker had a rough time yesterday. At Alderman Strain's office she discovered a man whom she desired to interview. The individual didn't care for an interview, and endeavored to run away from Maggie, who instituted a vigorous pursuit through the Alderman's office. The magistrate attempted to check her progress, when she conducted herself in a very disorderly manner, for which she was fined $50, and, in default, committed to the Work House for sixty days. What the unfortunate female was endeavoring to find the "where with" to liquidate the fine, an officer of the court, armed with an attachment, took her in custody, because of her refusal to appear in obedience to a subpœna and testify in a certain case. Maggie is now in jail.

Evangelical Low Churchmen of the Diocese of Pittsburgh in Council.

In response to special invitation addressed by Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, Rector of Calvary Church, East Liberty, exclusively to "Evangelical Low Churchmen" some ten or twelve gentlemen, clerical and lay, assembled at 10½ o'clock on Wednesday the 27th inst., in St. Andrew's Church, Ninth street. Conside'able discussion was had on the subject of objectionable parts of the Book of Common Prayer, and much discordance of opinion was developed. Speeches were made by Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Bylleshy, Preston and by Hon. T. the whole proceedings prepared for this day's GAZETTE, but owing to the great pressure on our columns, we are forced defer the publication until to-morrow, when our readers will see how unexpected some very good men prefer to be and remain.

Letters Held for Postage

Allison, Wm., West Alexander, Pa., 3c.
Bell, Miss Bedford, Maryland, 3c.
Barnes, S. A., State Lick, Pa., 1c.
Collection Departments, New York, N. Y., 2c.
Cobb, Miss A., Brooklyn, New York, 3c.
Drexler, Josephine, York, Pa., 3c.
Howard, Jno. E., West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 3c.
Lee, Georgie A. Miss., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
Loyd, Isaac, Oil City, Pa., 3c.
Lally & Co., M. C., Columbus, Ohio, 3c.
Mitchell, C. S., Fredericktown, Pa., 3c.
Mooney, Bernard, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
Nobie, Annie E., Carrick, Pa., 3c.
Justice Bateman & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.
Knight, Kate, Latrobe, Pa., 3c.
Rose, James F., Sharpsburg, Pa., 3c.
Sellen & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c.
Wentworth, Ainsworth & Co., New York, N. Y., 2c.

History of Silver, Ancient and Modern,

Published by Bailey & Co., Gold and Silversmiths, S. E. cor. Chestnut and Twelfth Sts., Philadelphia. Printed by Rowley & Crew, 24 and 26 South Seventh street.

This is a curious and interesting volume, apart from its convenience as a complete catalogue of the Gold and Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, &c., for sale by Bailey & Co., every house-keeper can learn from it the exact price at which a single article or a complete set may be obtained. Many are presented in various combinations, suited for Wedding or Christmas presents, or for the domestic use of the purchaser.

Beginning with ten dollars and ascending to higher prices, complete sets of table furniture are offered to suit the taste and means of every body. These may be ordered by letter, or selected at the Establishment at Chestnut and Twelfth streets, a visit to which is in itself a pleasure.

But it is with the literary merit of this little book, that we have to do here. The preparation of it exhibits both taste and research. It is a History of Ancient and Modern Silver Ware, the manufacture of it, and the discovery of curious relics of the olden time. There are several handsome illustrations. The frontispiece is a delineation of a celebrated antique vase, which is thought to be of the first century of the Christian era. This volume has literary and pictorial attractions and practical utility to recommend it, and every one may find something in it, either as a readable manual on the subject, or a practical guide in making purchases.

Another Smoke Consumer.

A mechanical genius, Mr. John A. Stearns, whose office is in Room No. 8, over the First National Bank, where he would be glad to confer with any of our citizens, has invented an apparatus for consuming the carbonaceous and sooty matter of bituminous coal, applicable to grates, stoves, heating furnaces, &c. &c. He has been permitted to apply his invention to a Pottery furnace at Bennet Station, four miles up the West Pennsylvania Railroad, where the experiment has been entirely successful, where also, at 4 o'clock P. M., this day there will be a trial between another and test of his invention, which, parties desirous of witnessing, by taking the 1.10 train may reach the station in time.

Mr. Stearns has also patented a new process invented by himself, and successfully worked by a single heat. We have not investigated any of these processes nor witnessed any of the tests, and if we had, we should probably be unable to form a safe opinion, but we have conversed with Mr. Stearns, whom we find to be a gentleman of intelligence and apparently, familiar with the physical sciences and evidently possessing much knowledge of mechanics and inventive talent. We think some of our manufacturers and citizens interested in such things, and capable of judging, will improve the opportunity now presented, to see and judge for themselves of the merits of Mr. Stearns inventions, which, if they will accomplish what he claims for them, will greatly reduce the cost of making iron and clear the city in a great measure, of the smoke that pervades its atmosphere.

Republican Vigilance Committee of Millvale Borough

Held a meeting in the school house on Tuesday evening, 26th inst.

John I. Williams, Esq., chairman, and S. F. Ketler, secretary.

The spirit of the meeting was for earnest work, and increased population of the borough must increase the noted majority of the district.

The registration list was read and every omission corrected. A list of aliens was also made in order, that those entitled to "second papers" may be "fully naturalized" before Election day.

The following committees were appointed:

On Registration—Brent Scott, F. G. Segebarth, Alex. M. Johnston.

Naturalization—Ed. Coates, John Brener, T. J. Munden.

Tickets—And to attend to the Polls—Orlando Miller, Wm. Coates.

Printing and Publication—C. A. Burrows.

Public Meetings and Speakers—John J. Williams, chairman.

A grand rally will be held at the school house on Saturday evening, October 7th, 1871, at 7 o'clock.

The following Block Committees were appointed, viz:

Evergreen Plank Road—Josiah Riley.
Lincoln Avenue—Alex. M. Johnston.
Butler Plank Road—Hiram Scott.
Stanton Avenue—F. G. Segebrock, Theo. Kleiber, Wm. F. Johnston.
River Avenue—B. H. Wellbach, A. M. Johnston.
Mary street—C. A. Burrows.
Howard street—Peter Kniess.
City Home—D. T. Johnston.

On motion the Committee adjourned to meet on Monday evening, October 2, 1871, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

JOHN I. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
S. F. KETLER, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Andrew Stein, indicted for embezzlement. The information was effected by the election of Rev. Jas. R. Kerr, of Allegheny, as Moderator, and of Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, of Erie, as Stated Clerk for the term of four years. This election was certainly a mark of appreciation of Mr. Pressly's services, as he has already for eight years filled this position. Rev. J. P. Scott was chosen Assistant Clerk.

The reports of Presbyteries were read, but, as they contained nothing of general interest, we shall not make an abstract of them.

The reports of the different Boards of the church were read and referred. They all show that the several departments of work are being carried on energetically and successfully.

The report of the Directors of the Theological Seminary was read and referred. It shows that notwithstanding the shock and loss of the death of Dr. Ferguson, the Seminary has been in successful operation.

The report of the Trustees of Westminster College was very encouraging. Notwithstanding the Presidency is vacant, and only temporary provision made for some departments of instruction, the Faculty has been conducting the college successfully. The finances show a decided improvement, the expenditures having been, for the first time in several years, kept within the income.

Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Bills and Overtures, Rev. H. H. Hervey, Chairman; Auditors, Rev. J. W. Louge, Chairman; Narrative, Rev. J. M. Donaldson, Chairman; Church Boards, Rev. R. A. Browne, D.D., Chairman; Sabbath Schools, Rev. J. P. Scott, Chairman; Finance, Rev. Wm. Alexander, Chairman; Devotional Exercises, Rev. J. W. Thompson, Chairman; Education, Rev. J. C. Steele, Chairman; Publication, Rev. J. W. Bain, Chairman; Theological Seminary, Rev. J. Hall, Chairman.

It was decided that the next meeting of Synod should be held at Cleveland, on the last Tuesday of September, 1871, at 7.30 P. M.

Monday Morning Session.

Opened at two o'clock with devotional exercises.

The afternoon session was occupied chiefly in routine business.

The reports of the treasurers of Synod's funds and of the Seminary show that there is a great need of general contributions.

James McCandless, for many years treasurer of Synod, having removed to Philadelphia, resigned, and Mr. Thomas Morrow, No. 53 Market street, of the firm of McCandless, Jamison & Co., was elected as his successor.

Records of Presbyteries were approved and an early adjournment was made, in order to give committees time to prepare business.

EVENING SESSION.

Synod again convened at seven and a half o'clock, and was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. A. G. Wallace.

The hour appointed for Conference with regard to the state of various branches of the Church having arrived, Rev. J. Glick, D.D., occupied the chair and announced that a white ball would be the signal for the close of each address.

George Hall was called and testified that he was on a high pooreh when Perkins was cut; immediately after the affray he saw a man draw a knife and stick it into Perkins' left side; that man had a black hat on, witness had seen Mr. Kirkpatrick with a black hat on; witness could not say he was present when the cutting was done. Perkins was striking at the man who cut him, and the man was walking backward when he struck Perkins' side. Witness was positive that Breen did not strike Perkins with a knife or in any other manner.

Hon. James Blackmore and several other gentlemen testified that the reputation of the defendant for peace and quiet was good.

The case was submitted under the charge of the Court.

The jury after a brief absence found a verdict of not guilty.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. George Goltz, Peter Seibert, and others, indicted for malicious mischief. The defendants are little boys, and it was alleged against them that they did break up a wagon belonging to John Baur, a resident of the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

Mr. Linn, counsel for the defence, moved to quash the indictment for the reason that the defendants, who were small boys, were designated "persons."

The Court smiled, and asked the counsel if he had any other reasons to urge. The gentleman stated that he had "a few more reasons," and the Court ordered that the trial be proceeded with. The case is not concluded.

Trial List for Tuesday.

Commonwealth vs.	
William Hunter,	George B. Jackson
Ellen Williams,	Jane Jackson,
Hugh Cavenor,	Jane Beeny.
Wm. S. Smund, *et al.*	Michael Grier,
R. J. Harrow,	C. C. Smith,
Eli Wyatt,	Edward Nix,
S. F. Pedere,	Jos. Weits,
Thomas Kinnat,	G. W. Reese.
Charles White,	Lukeman Hellini.
Annie Rogan,	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Mary Ross, vs. C. A. Simmons. Jury out.

The first case called was the trial of Michael Konberger vs. John Himmell; action for slander. The defendant is charged with uttering words to the effect that the plaintiff was a "Dutch" which, in English, are, "take care of Konberger; he is a dangerous man; he poisoned his first wife." Damages are claimed in the sum of $2,000. The parties reside in Reserve township. The case is still on trial.

Trial List for Thursday.

No. 36. Michael Bowers vs. his next friend vs. the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company.
No. 41. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. Benjamin Trimble.
No. 42. Robert Marshall vs. Henry C. Reinemann, *et al.*
No. 49. Joseph Hastings vs. John McGee.
No. 53. John Grubbs vs. The School District of Hampton.
No. 58. Wm. P. McCabe vs. John Burns, *et al.*
No. 74. Florian Dimmick vs. Alpers & Morgan.
No. 76. Emil Schalk vs. Robert Finney.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

Istratrix." Action to recover on bond of Constable. On trial.

BEFORE HON. F. H. COLLIER.

The case of Watterson vs. The A. V. R. R. went to the jury a few minutes before two o'clock when the Court adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed by the firm of Fetterman & Allison, through Messrs. Kerr and Guthrie, in the case of D. C. Corbett, a resident of Corsica, Jefferson county, Pa. The petition sets forth that Corbett, about the 12th of June last, being insolvent, did assign his dry goods store, and its stock, with the credits of the same, then occupied, to W. S. M. Fleming and John Johnson, creditors, with the intention of giving them a preference over the other creditors. An order to show cause why a provisional assignee should not be appointed, to sell the perishable goods of the insolvent, D. C. Corbett, was granted and made returnable on the 10th of October.

THAT SEDUCTION CASE.

Another Chapter—Miss Morgan Sent to the House of Refuge.

Miss Morgan, the young woman who has recently figured in the papers in connection with a case of alleged seduction under promise of marriage, was yesterday committed to the House of Refuge by Alderman McMasters. The girl, it appears, left her home on Third avenue several days ago, and since her departure her mother has been diligent in her endeavors to ascertain her whereabouts, and, if possible, reclaim her from the evil ways into which her first false step seems to have thrown her. With this object in view, Mrs. Morgan made the requisite information before the magistrate named, and the detectives have, for the past two or three days, been searching for her. Yesterday it was ascertained by officer Blondin that the girl was at the house of a Mrs. Rice, No. 174 Ohio avenue, Allegheny. A house of questionable character. The officer, accompanied by the girl's mother, visited this house and found the missing female. When discovered she was in bed and reported very ill. In order to arrive at a correct knowledge of her condition, Drs. Hamilton and Thorn were called in, and upon a careful examination of the case they pronounced the opinion that the girl was not sick. The officer then produced his warrant, and announced to Miss Morgan that she must go to the House of Refuge. Upon hearing this the girl became almost frantic, assaulting her mother and Mrs. Rice, and conducting herself in such a manner that officer Blondin found it necessary to call a member of Mayor Callow's force to assist him. The girl was conveyed to the House of Refuge, and after her arrival there, officer Blondin states, she made a stout resistance, fighting desperately until she was placed in confinement.

The money paid to Miss Morgan by her alleged seducer—$2,000—has been placed in the hands of a certain person as trustee, all except about $200, which the girl had laid out in clothing and jewelry.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT.

Meeting of Citizens at City Hall Last Evening.

Last evening, in pursuance of a published call, a large number of citizens assembled at City Hall for the purpose of taking action in reference to the anticipated visit of President Grant to this city, next Saturday.

On motion of Colonel John H. Stewart, the meeting was organized with Major Brush in the chair.

His Honor, the Mayor, upon taking the chair, stated that he had received dispatches from the Mayor of Galena, Illinois, which place it is thought President Grant will reach this morning. The dispatch had not yet come to hand, and as it was from this source that the Mayor expected to gain intelligence of the President's movements and intentions, he thought it would be advisable to adjourn the meeting to Friday evening, at which time telegraphic communication would be received from the Mayor of Galena.

On motion of Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet Friday evening at the Mayor's office.

Thieves Captured in Allegheny.

Officer Jerry Smith, of the Allegheny police, about five o'clock yesterday morning, arrested two suspicious looking characters on Ridge Street. Upon taking them to the lock-up, a search of their persons brought to light many hidden things, and revealed the fact, that they had been plundering some jeweler or pawnbroker's establishment; beneath the coat of one of them was found a bundle, which, upon examination, was found to contain a variety of articles, enough in all to fill a peck measure, consisting in part of about a dozen watches, pocket-books, watch chains, charms, lockets, finger rings, opera glasses, magnifying glasses, a brace and bit and two new pair of boots, besides a great many other articles. They also had in possession a memorandum book, in which they had written down the names of all the prominent jewelers of the two cities, the number of their places of business and the hour they had designated to rob each one. The thieves made no resistance when the officer arrested them, although one had with him a new revolver containing six loads. Their answers to questions were very contradictory, although they claimed to be brothers, from Prospect, Butler County. Hearing this evening.

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

ALL KINDS INTERNAL, EXTERNAL, BLIND BLEEDING, ITCHING, & CHRONIC PILES perfectly permanently cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustics or instruments, and NO interference whatever from business by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., who is stopping at Union Depot Hotel, and will only remain in this city till Friday morning, September 29th. All those afflicted should lose no time, but call upon him immediately, as his visits to Pittsburgh HEREAFTER ARE LIMITED, and he GUARANTEES in all cases instant relief and permanent cure. 2

Go to Masonic Hall.

And see the great
Slave Troupe Minstrels.
"Carry the News to Mary."
To-night! To-night!

UNITED PRESBYTERIANISM.

First Synod of the West—Sessions of yesterday—Routine Business—Various Reports—Meeting for Conference.

Synod convened at 9 A. M. After devotional exercises, an organization was effected by the election of Rev. Jas. R. Kerr, of Allegheny, as Moderator, and of Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, of Erie, as Stated Clerk for the term of four years. This election was certainly a mark of appreciation of Mr. Pressly's services, as he has already for eight years filled this position. Rev. J. P. Scott was chosen Assistant Clerk.

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The report of the Trustees of Westminster College was very encouraging. Notwithstanding the Presidency is vacant, and only temporary provision made for some departments of instruction, the Faculty has been conducting the college successfully. The finances show a decided improvement, the expenditures having been, for the first time in several years, kept within the income.

Standing Committees were appointed as follows:

Bills and Overtures, Rev. H. H. Hervey, Chairman; Auditors, Rev. J. W. Louge, Chairman; Narrative, Rev. J. M. Donaldson, Chairman; Church Boards, Rev. R. A. Browne, D.D., Chairman; Sabbath Schools, Rev. J. P. Scott, Chairman; Finance, Rev. Wm. Alexander, Chairman; Devotional Exercises, Rev. J. W. Thompson, Chairman; Education, Rev. J. C. Steele, Chairman; Publication, Rev. J. W. Bain, Chairman; Theological Seminary, Rev. J. Hall, Chairman.

It was decided that the next meeting of Synod should be held at Cleveland, on the last Tuesday of September, 1871, at 7.30 P. M.

Monday Morning Session.

Opened at two o'clock with devotional exercises.

The afternoon session was occupied chiefly in routine business.

The reports of the treasurers of Synod's funds and of the Seminary show that there is a great need of general contributions.

James McCandless, for many years treasurer of Synod, having removed to Philadelphia, resigned, and Mr. Thomas Morrow, No. 53 Market street, of the firm of McCandless, Jamison & Co., was elected as his successor.

Records of Presbyteries were approved and an early adjournment was made, in order to give committees time to prepare business.

EVENING SESSION.

Synod again convened at seven and a half o'clock, and was opened with singing, and prayer by Rev. A. G. Wallace.

The hour appointed for Conference with regard to the state of various branches of the Church having arrived, Rev. J. Glick, D.D., occupied the chair and announced that a white ball would be the signal for the close of each address.

Conference upon The Home Mission Work was opened with remarks by Rev. J. P. Scott. Remarks were also made by Rev. William Glick.

Conference concerning The Work of Freedmen's Missions. Opened by Rev. J. W. Bain, followed by remarks by Rev. John Wilson, spoke, Corresponding Secretary of the Board, who gave a detailed statement of the great work being done and the unheard-of encouragements, which, many of the newly-paid teachers in this mission labor. Rev. Mr. Alexander also spoke to this subject.

Rev. R. A. Browne, D.D., opened the conference upon the subject of Church Extension. He was followed by Rev. A. G. Wallace, Secretary of the Board, who gave a clear illustrations of the difficulties encountered by the Board on account of the lack of sufficient means to carry out the work.

Adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock. Closed with the benediction by Rev. McElheny.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Before Alderman Logan, Rose Mason made an information charging Jenny Riley with larceny as bailee, alleging that the accused did get possession of a hat belonging to the deponent, and did refuse to surrender the same to the rightful owner. A warrant was issued.

Before Alderman Koenig, Hiram Statt charged Henry Martin with the embezzlement of a bridle. Defendant is a boarding-house on Wayne Street, where Hiram formerly board ed. It is alleged that after he left, a letter came to the house, addressed to him, containing money, which was withheld by Martin. A warrant issued.

Alderman Strain yesterday committed Peter Winkline to jail in charge of assault and battery, made by Margaret Doyle.

This magistrate also issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Catharine Lewis, charged on oath of James Archibald with malicious mischief. The prosecutor, who is a hackman, alleges that the accused, in a quarrel, drove his wagon tongue through the rear of his (prosecutor's) carriage.

Mayor Brush has yesterday committed Peter Doyle to answer a charge of assault and battery, made by Margaret Doyle.

Justice Hill, of Manchester, committed James Lewis to answer a charge of horse stealing. James Meehan is the prosecutor.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Edwin Adams appeared last night, to marked advantage as Enoch Arden, and, while not very large, the audience was an improvement, in point of numbers and brilliancy, on that of the previous evening. In this capital drama of Tennyson's, are found many abounding in beautiful scenes, passages and language. Mr. Adams is very superior, in fact, drawing a parallel line, to Mr. Jefferson. Jefferson is in Rip Van Winkle. The latter, perhaps, too many will say, is the sympathy of the never-ending tipple, but Adams, in the part of the playbut Adams, in most situations, is his rival and peer, in Enoch Arden. To-night the same delightful bill will be offered.

HOLMAN'S OPERA HOUSE.—One of the finest and most brilliant theatrical audiences of the season assembled last night, on the occasion of the third presentation of Pomp, the great sensational play of the age. The ottener that this drama is played upon this stage, the more popular it becomes. Night in each repetition the auditor or spectator discovers some new attraction in it, and some new point over which to be enthusiastic. Mr. J. C. Campbell, as "Pomp," delineates the true character of the old time slave, who was more faithful than intelligent, and never lost sight of his duties as a servant in every action, music in his voice, grace in his movements. The play abounds in thrilling situations, and the audience is carried with excitement from its commencement to its close. The panorama of the Mississippi river is in itself a rare treat, covering, as it does, some one hundred yards of canvass, and presenting, with fidelity, the course of the ill fated steamer, up its dark waters. Altogether, the drama is a decided success, and would have a great run here, even if kept on the boards for a month. To-night it will be repeated.

NILSSON AT LIBRARY HALL.—Miss Christina Nilsson appeared last night, before a Pittsburgh audience for the first time. The house was well filled with a fine audience, and the reception of the noted songstress, was all that she could possibly have desired, being doubly encored each time she sang. Miss Nilsson was on the programme for but three songs, but she sang two each time and besides, much to the delight of the audience, sang a duet with Miss Cary, in the place of Signor Brignoli, whose non-arrival was a relief from cordial that that,or something else,caused him to become suddenly ill. Mr. Brignoli's voice is not what it was last year, but has a great deal, besides Pittsburgh audiences are not quite ready to forgive the insolence performed during his last visit. He looks finer looking, healthier, and in better voice than when last here, and was simply superb. Miss Cary was in good voice, looked as good as we have heard her. She was received in a manner that must have told her that she is in high favor here. Senor Sabatini, still, as of old, the master of his violin. While Mr. Jamet has a fine bass voice, beautifully managed. Altogether, the concert was a thoroughly success.

MASONIC HALL.—The famous Georgia Minstrels, all, under the emancipation proclamation, loosened from the chains of slavery, will appear at Masonic Hall for three nights, commencing to-night. There is genuine talent in this troupe, and we urge our readers to visit the hall and patronize them. Their entertainments are chaste and dignified.

LIBRARY HALL.—The world-renowned Vienna Lady Orchestra, composed altogether of lady performers, will delight our people next week, with the choicest pieces, and artistic interpretations of modern and classical music. The sale of seats will commence this morning, at Kleber's music store. A great rush for seats may be anticipated.

Figures Will Not Lie—How Large Fortunes are Made—Facts for the People.

See the prices at which four of the leading Sewing Machines are sold in the United States and England:

	Price in Engl'd.	In the U. S.
Wheeler & Wilson,	$45.00	$85.00
New Singer,	32.50	65.00
Blue Hoke,	35.00	45.00
Wilson Shuttle	40.00	45.00

The above prices are for exactly the same classes of Machines as sold in both countries. There is scarcely any difference in the cost of material and labor in any of the above named Machines.

AFFIDAVIT.—G. W. Wilson, President of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company, personally appeared before me, and made oath to that the above figures are correct, and taken by him from circulars published in the United States and England under the corporate names of the companies manufacturing the Machines.

ALEX. SMITH, Notary Public.

Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, O.

Combination keeps three of the above at the exorbitant prices charged in the United States, while the Wilson is manufactured and sold in opposition to combination at 45.00, and warranted superior to any.

SMITH & FOURNIER, General Agents,
14 Sixth street.

Gentlemen, now is the time to adapt your appearance to the season's changes, and we know of no place in the city where you can do this better than at Hesselbrock & Co.'s, No. 59 Sixth street, near Penn avenue. If you want to be in style—if you want neat fitting garments—if you want really good and substantial clothing—if you want your full money's worth, go to Hesselbeig & Co.'s, and you will certainly be supplied in a manner which will give you every satisfaction.

For the finest assortment of trimmings from which to select, as your fancy or purse may dictate, go, ladies, to Julius Morrow's, No. 53 Market street. He has all the styles, every variety of color and quality, and his prices will be found satisfactory. New fall goods just received, to which especial attention is directed. Go at once and secure your choice so as to be in season with autumn's changes, in wearing apparel.

Have you visited Mr. Green's Shaving Saloon in the Central Hotel? Call in to-day and see it. The handsomest in the city.

The Diamond Saloon, No. 64 Diamond, Allegheny, still continues to be the popular shaving saloon on that side of the Allegheny. Gentlemen, who can appreciate excellence in this line, should patronize this establishment of Messrs. Lyles & Scroggin's.

Special Notice to Gentlemen.

I am just in receipt of a magnificent stock of gents' Canton flannel shirts and drawers. These goods are manufactured in a superior manner, to which I invite the attention of my patrons and the public generally.

J. R. PUTNAM,
tf Gents' Furnisher, 72 Fifth avenue.

To enjoy good health, take a bath and shave at the Central Shaving Saloon and Bath Rooms, in the Central Hotel.

BREVITIES.

The Western Pennsylvania Medical Association will meet at Freeport on the first Monday of October.

At the wrestling match at Irwin Station, yesterday afternoon, between Cross and Acton, the former was victorious.

The members of the Kankakee shooting company leave for their "happy hunting grounds," south of Chicago, to-day.

James Carr, who was under bail to answer a charge of larceny, was yesterday arrested on a bail-piece, and committed to jail.

A flight fire in Hemhill & Orr's cooper shop, Madison avenue Allegheny, about noon yesterday, was occasioned by the supports to the boiler giving way, and was easily extinguished.

The wife of Judge Coach, of Freeport, Ill., died of consumption on the Pacific Express, between Johnstown and Greensburg, Tuesday morning.

A little girl aged ten years, daughter of Geo. Hoerter, residing in the rear of 234 Third avenue, left home after supper last evening, and up to midnight had not returned. Fears for safety are entertained.

The attention of parties wishing to engage in a well paying manufacturing establishment, is directed to the advertisement headed "to Builders and Capitalists," which appears in another column. This is a rare good chance for investment.

The numerous Pittsburgh stock holders will be pleased to hear that the Dalzell Petroleum Company of Philadelphia have declared their No. 17 dividend of five per cent. (ten cents per share) payable on and after the 1st day of this month. Our friends Messrs. S. McClean & Co., bankers, have been collecting the same for Pittsburgh stockholders.

The Central German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church meets to-day, (Thursday 28th inst.) in its eighth annual session, Bishop Janes presiding. The German Conference of Allegheny city, corner of Ohio street and East Commons, Rev. P. B. Wagner pastor, and the corporate names of the churches belong to this conference. The sessions will be open.

Miss McAfee, residing on Forbes street, while proceeding to Moorhead's mills, fell along the side-walk, breaking the bones of one of her legs just above the ankle. The bones protruded through the flesh and occasioned her the greatest suffering. She was finally picked up by some women and conveyed to her residence, where Dr. Donnelly was summoned and her injuries dressed.

A bench warrant was issued in the District Court yesterday, for one Oscar Schwartz, a cigar dealer on Liberty street, who is charged on oath of F. H. Hastege with fraudulently contracting a debt of $250.41 at the wholesale tobacco house of D. S. Erb & Co., also on Liberty street, and with concealing his property with intent to defraud his creditors. Sheriff Fleming took the accused in custody, but he was subsequently release on bail.

Masonic Hall To-Night.

"Don't Be Angry, Darling,"
Sung by the great tenor, S. Jones.

The place to be shaved at is the Central Barber Shop, in the Central Hotel.

FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria

SPANISH QUARANTINE.

The Peace League Congress

ENGLAND.

YACHTING.

LONDON, September 27.—The *News* hopes that Mr. Ashbury's yacht Livonia will meet with fair play in American waters.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

The relatives of the Fenian informer, Talbot, who was killed several months ago, preferred claims of £3,000 against the city of Dublin, as compensation for his death.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The health of the Queen is not improved. Gladstone is paying her a visit at Balmoral.

MARINE DISASTER.

A vessel named Mushroom was run down and sunk yesterday by the steamer Eagle. Two persons were drowned.

RELIEF TO SUFFERERS.

One thousand pounds have been raised in London for the sufferers by the hurricane and earthquake on the Island of Antiqua.

RETURNED.

The Princess of Wales has returned.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships Donau and Hausa touched at Southampton.

SPAIN.

QUARANTINE.

MADRID, September 27.—All the vessels from the infected ports of North Europe and America to the ports on the Mediterranean must be quarantined at Vergo.

SWITZERLAND.

LAUSANNE, September 27.—The session of the Peace League Congress to day was tumultuous. Many speakers defended the acts of the Paris Commune.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, September 27.—Prince Bismarck will remain in Berlin until the opening of the Relchstag, on the 15th of October.

BALTIMORE.

The Commercial Convention.

BALTIMORE, September 27.—The National Commercial Convention assembled at 10 o'clock A. M. Joseph G. Rowland, of Quincy, Ill., appeared as the first delegate of that State. The roll of States was called for resolutions, when the following were offered: Relative to making Helena, Arkansas, a port of entry; improvement of the St. John's river; relative abuses of the Internal Revenue Department by false seizure of goods by irresponsible agents for alleged violations of the law; relative to changing the law taxing whisky; for abolishing all special taxes; fixing a general tax to be paid on distilleries; also that Congress pass an act establishing export tax on whisky; uniform tax on raw tobacco; also legislation in regard to insurance companies; recommending the removal of all discrimination by State laws against the companies of other States; and memorializing Congress to consolidate the per diem barrel tax on distilled whisky; asking an appropriation by Congress, for aid in constructing and repairing the levees of the Mississippi river; relative to an appropriation by Congress for improving the Charleston harbor, the Ohio river and other waters; recommending all the States to enact a free Federal railroad law; relative to the removal of duty on Canada white pine lumber; to check the rapid destruction of our own pine forests; acknowledging the authority of Congress over the territory of the United States, and its right to grant charters for construction of roads in the several States, which was offered by Mr. Rhoades, of Ohio. Also a resolution as to the necessity of discriminating between eastern steamboats and ocean steamers carrying passengers, and western steamboats and steam tugs carrying freight, only in conformity to the legislation of Congress. All of which resolutions were appropriately referred.

Mr. Labatt, of New Orleans, submitted an opinion upon the constitutionality of State laws imposing a discriminating tax on the sale or introduction within State limits of articles produced in or introduced from sister States.

The report of the Committee appointed at the Cincinnati Convention to raise funds for the survey of the Gulf coast and Florida peninsula was read, stating that it was found impossible to raise the money, and recommending that an effort be made to obtain an appropriation from Congress for that purpose.

A memorial committee was appointed to inquire into the improvements in railroad brakes, switches &c., and report to the next convention.

On motion of Mr. Van Saut, of Baltimore, E. H. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States, was made a member of the Committee on Foreign Emigration.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.

Meeting of Locomotive Fireman.

ST LOUIS, September 27.—The Grand Lodge of the Locomotive Fireman's Union adjourned yesterday, to meet in October, 1872, at such place as the Grand Master may designate. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Henry Hoffman, Schenectady, New York; Vice Grand Master, John Vippham, Toronto, Canada West; Grand Secretary, Frank Lusk, Greenbush, New York; Grand Treasurer, A. H. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio; Grand Guide, James Pole, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Grand Marshal, Joseph Dix, Boston, Mass.; Grand Chaplain, John O'Riley, East St. Louis. The newly elected officers were installed with impressive ceremonies.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

The colored convention this morning, after a closing speech by Mr. Mahony, of Indiana, came to vote on the majority report of the Business Committee on the subject of "Amnesty," and was adopted unanimously. This report re-affirms the National Republican platform of 1868. The Business Committee then reported a series of resolutions, taking strong grounds in favor of the Republican party, and nominating Gen. Grant for the next President.

NEW YORK.

The City Troubles.

REWARDS AUTHORIZED.

Harbor Masters' Ring.

POLITICAL NOTES.

NEW YORK, September 27, 1871.

THE CITY TROUBLES.

The financial troubles of this city will probably cause the stoppage of work in the public parks. The Commissioner of the Parks, Judge Hilton, declares that the work cannot be carried on one week longer unless funds are furnished for paying the laborers, clerks and others, whose wages are now in arrears.

The